LIBRARY OF PRINCETON
MAR 30 1939
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

BL
65
.L33
A3
1938

LIBRARY OF PRINCETON
MAR 30 1939
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

THE LAW AND RELIGION

By

EDWIN M. ABBOTT

PHILADELPHIA
DORRANCE AND COMPANY
Publishers

COPYRIGHT 1938
EDWIN M. ABBOTT

MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DEDICATED

to the memory of

JAMES COCHRANE

a scholarly Christian gentleman who believed in law observance and righteous peace.

FOREWORD

I willingly comply with the author's request for a foreword, although none is needed for his book. The title is a sufficient introduction and the spirit in which he writes is itself a guaranty of authenticity.

The author is concerned with conclusions rather than with the intellectual processes by which they are reached. He aims to help by giving confident expression to his own convictions. These, in most cases, are in harmony with the experiences of the race; but it is the fact of his own faith that counts. His outlook is that of the optimist. His words of assurance are always comfortable words.

Because of the field covered there are naturally some statements which the writer of a Foreword does not endorse and some generalizations which he cannot accept. Even so, the book as a whole challenges attention and deserves a careful reading. Its several chapters are unified and vitalized by an all-pervading conviction that God *is* and that He is a rewarder of all those who seek Him. I commend it to all who wish to see life in its entirety and crave a formula for its interpretation.

GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER
(*Former United States Senator*)

CONTENTS

CHAPTER		PAGE
I	Law	7
II	Religion	12
III	The Lawyer	18
IV	The Client	25
V	Religion in the Law	32
VI	Law in Religion	39
VII	International Law	44
VIII	The Moral Law	51
IX	Natural Law	59
X	Laws Men Break and Why	64
XI	The Value of a Man	74
XII	The Way Home	86

THE LAW and RELIGION

Chapter I

LAW

Sooner or later, in life, every one comes in contact with the Law.

What is Law?

It has been called a "rule of conduct" which governs men and nations.

It is supposed to have emanated from Deity. It is recognized authority enforcing justice and directing duty.

God's laws are natural or revealed.

Man's laws are international, national, state, and municipal. They include common law, equity, constitutional, criminal, civil, military, admiralty, and canon or ecclesiastical.

These rules direct or enjoin the actions of individuals and organizations and affect our persons, estates and possessions.

All the relations of man with his neighbors, save those of love and friendship, are covered by legislation.

The right to do as one pleases has long since been restricted.

The father cannot correct his errant child brutally. The husband cannot control his wife by physical force. The school teacher has been limited in disciplining the unruly pupil.

The accumulation of great wealth is restricted. The activities of corporations are confined by limitations. Capital may operate only within prescribed areas.

Labor has its inhibitions. Strikes are regulated by injunction and order maintained by legal prescriptions.

And man since the beginning of time has fought against every effort to restrain him from the desire to follow his own inclinations.

Long ago a man's home was considered his castle. He had an absolute right to defend his property and the lives of his loved ones. Wandering nomads were warned to keep their distance and not to trespass within his domain.

Then came a combination of home owners who united for mutual protection. Eventually this developed into the creation of the State.

Communities organized for greater protection. Lives and property were fortified against the depredations of invading forces. To control better the actions of men and communities, laws were enacted.

But opposition and resentment against restraint arose in every quarter and persist to the present day.

Man has never changed in his desire to be "free" in everything that he wants to do.

The Medes and Persians established laws that were considered invincible. But there were lawbreakers in those days just the same.

The general opinion prevails that laws are good for the other fellow, who should be forced to obey them. But as for himself, there must be absolute freedom of action.

Rome established laws over all territory that she conquered.

Carthage, Athens and the Huns followed this rule.

When Columbus sailed to extend the authority of Spain, the laws of his sponsors controlled the new domains he discovered. France, England and the Netherlands did likewise in America and in all their other possessions.

It was only when the American colonies realized the unfairness of such a system that they rebelled and shook off the yoke. Taxation without representation was the last straw and after obtaining freedom, new laws were established under a system of government of their own making.

The United States of America thus became a babe of thirteen different parts. Each desired protection but wished to maintain independence. Home rule in every state was the outstanding demand.

Yet time has moulded 48 separate commonwealths into one great Nation that now leads the world in preserving liberty under law.

The confusion of modern times is found in interpreting liberty to be license. That word "liberty" has been greatly distorted.

The prevelant attitude is to have every fellow regulated but oneself. As long as I have liberty the law to "keep off the grass" is fine for everyone else.

No man condemns the law against murder yet many would alter the penalty.

Greed, avarice, hatred, incite men to commit such crimes. And nations continue to murder under the guise of war.

The restraints of personal liberty by law have produced a chaotic state in many instances.

The Congressional mandate restricting the use of opium, cocaine and such drugs was hailed as a step forward in protecting individuals and society generally was satisfied. But when it came to the regulation of the use of alcoholic beverages, that was quite another subject. Such a law destroyed man's personal liberty in the minds of many, notwithstanding the Amendment establishing prohibition was ratified by nearly every sovereign State. So the minority rebelled and gradually

gathering their forces fought against the laws they did not like until they were repealed.

Many admitted these laws were needed to curtail those who could not "drink like a gentleman," but each individual considered that he could control himself within reason.

Thus it became an era of unusual disregard for law while it lasted. Judges, jurors, witnesses, public officials, and individuals in every walk of life felt the bit and jumped the traces.

Fanaticism had ridden in the saddle and driven the populace frantic, and the people rose in their might and set aside the law long before it was recalled. It had been broken and transgressed so often that some change had to come.

Now the pendulum swings the other way.

Automobile restrictions are likewise irksome. Speed, lights, safety devices, parking and reckless driving are each the subject of regulation. Many a good citizen regards these laws as enacted for his protection and safety but objects to curtailment of his own freedom of action.

The revenue laws are observed with a great amount of mental reservation. Persons of high religious convictions submerge their training in morality to save a few dollars demanded by the government in duties when they bring home goods purchased abroad and smuggle these trinkets or valuables through the port of entry without compunction.

Similar restrictions could be amplified many times. In every stratum of society, in every sphere of activity, the Law raises signals to say "Stop, Look and Listen."

If each malefactor is to be permitted to continue his disregard of prohibitory legislation and be a law unto himself, we shall soon revert to primitive conditions.

Useless or oppressive laws should be repealed. Fair

laws should prevail and be enforced. Laws created to suit the individual whim or caprice should be discarded. Class legislation must not be tolerated.

But one cannot change a man from without. Until there comes the day when the fountain is purified, the selfish purposes of the individual will remain.

The heart must be cleansed and the Golden Rule adopted generally. That will be the panacea for such ills.

Religion can create a proper respect for the rights of others, be they States or persons.

Chapter II

RELIGION

What is religion?

It is a system of faith and worship that has filled the hearts of men since the dawn of creation.

In every age and every land mankind has believed in some state of a hereafter.

What becomes of the soul after death? That has been the quest through the ages.

In the jungle; in the islands of the sea; on the mountain tops or in the valleys; in cities, towns or on the prairie, the search continues day after day.

It is a thirst that must be quenched. An insatiable desire persists for knowledge of the life beyond the grave.

The world is full of animists who believe the soul lives again in other forms.

The Aztecs built temples for the future. The American Indian prepared for the happy hunting grounds beyond the skies. The totem pole is emblematic of an ancestral worship which links the courageous life to eternal joy.

The Confucian marks the course for the return of the soul by strewing papers along the way from the home to the grave. Mormon wives are "sealed" for eternity.

Immortality persists notwithstanding the assaults made against it.

Plato had his theory, as did the teachers of other days.

Among primitive people the survival of the soul had

many bases. Dreams and apparitions, transmigration and the independent personal existence, in a new life similar to the present, had its disciples.

The Fiji Islanders believe everything including cocoanuts attains new life in Paradise.

The Hindu cremates the body and consigns the ashes to the sacred Ganges to release the soul from returning to this world in a new life. Many of them consider eternity will be spent in vast distant mountains.

The "book of the dead" of the ancient Egyptians proves their belief in eternal life. It discloses how the Supreme Deity weighs the hearts of the dead who are wandering about the netherworld in darkness. If he is found "not wanting" he is beautified and given new life.

The Buddist seeks Nirvana which is eternal salvation from the evils of earthly existence. A great moral code of many virtues is prescribed which will "conduct a man to the other shore."

The Greeks believed in immortality. The poems of Homer and the philosophy of Pythagoras prove this.

Every tribe and nation had a belief binding the spiritual nature to a supernatural being on whom he is conscious that he is dependent. The Deity was inaccessible but was not indifferent to his wants and desires.

The Hebrews worshiped Jehovah who created the universe. They followed Him through years of slavery and freedom, adversity and prosperity.

Mohammed declared that God gave Adam the only true religion, the worship of One God, the Creator. The Koran amplifies this faith when it says "God intended that His religion should be easy as He well knew you would only be hypocrites." It dwells on the resurrection, the pleasures of Paradise and the pains of Hell.

In the Valley of the Nile stand the Pyramids and other tributes to a belief in a God who is immortal. These ancient followers of many gods are embalmed beneath

the ruins of their day awaiting the arrival of the eternal dawn.

And in the midst of the idols of the Athenians was erected a temple "to the unknown God" of whom Paul preached and declared to be "the only living and true God."

Christianity had arrived. It supplied that satisfaction so many had been seeking. The advent of Jesus of Nazareth produced a teacher of love; a physician who cured ills of the heart as well as of the body; a Saviour from sin and death. It was the revelation man required of the Almighty and the small band of Galilean believers has grown into the mighty host that dwells in every corner of the earth today.

Thus developed religion, a rock upon which man can build against eternity. Not creeds, dogmas, tenets, platitudes or doctrines, but a hope for the future and food for the hungry soul. It was human belief in superhuman control. This inspired Tennyson to write,

> "Strong Son of God, immortal Love
> Whom we, that have not seen Thy face
> By faith, and faith alone embrace,
> Believing where we cannot prove.
> Thou wilt not leave us in the dust:
> Thou madest man, he knows not why,
> He thinks he was not made to die:
> And Thou hast made him: Thou are just."

Today, the world craves religion more than ever. If you have the slightest doubt of this, come with me to any church on Christmas or Easter morning.

Men and women who have submerged every religious inclination or thought through the busy year, suddenly want to hear again of the birth of the Babe of

Bethlehem who suffered on a Cross and arose from the dead to insure eternal life to all mankind. They anxiously yearn to know that sins can be washed away and that the penalty has been paid.

So the aisles are crowded and hope is born anew as the preacher tells the old, old story of Jesus and His Love.

Yes, men may scoff, but even the skeptic turns to listen, because religion is the only food that will nourish the anxious soul. Men grope in the darkness for a light to lead them to safety. They want to find out God and worship Him. They are afraid and need assurance of salvation. They seek a plan of faith and worship that will allay fear and bring peace. That is why they flock to church at Easter and temporarily postpone their wanderings in the dark. Many will go home and forget, but they will return and sooner or later come back to stay.

Watch the waiting congregations as they listen to the Sermon on the Mount or the Golden Rule. These lessons from the Great Teacher should be read and digested by rulers and peoples alike the world over.

To follow such wisdom would be the real way to end all wars, settle strikes and cause individuals to dwell in harmony. What an ideal treaty of peace could be written with such planks as a basis!

Should such thoughts be incorporated into the decisions of the League of Nations the world would soon resound with songs of everlasting joy. The World Court could offer no greater mandate for peace.

So long as greed, avarice, aggrandizement, jealousy, suspicion and covetousness dominate dictators and persons it will require a true religion, founded on love and forbearance, as the solution. "No man liveth unto himself alone."

Not a fanaticism that spurs to greater conquest but

a sincere desire to love God with all your heart and mind and strength, and your neighbor as yourself.

To do this, States and individuals would truly establish peace on earth.

A nation that has abandoned religion destroys hope. The loneliest man on earth is one without religion. No anchor when the winds of disaster blow and no harbor in the time of storm.

"Only the fool has said in his heart there is no God." Is that true? Is it bravado of the lips?

Science reveals the Master Mind behind all creation. The stars declare His omnipotence. No mortal could make the sun to rise, paint the rose or produce rain at will! We can only use the elements created and stored away for our use.

Man has never evolved one. The great inventions of modern days are but adaptations of the riches "the unknown God" produced.

The poet sings, "Only God can make a tree." Is this not true of the other wonderful things in nature?

Religion is a belief in that God, the Creator and Protector of human kind. Religion is faith in that God and inspires knowledge that this life is not all. If that were not true, then all is chaos. The God who created all things will reclaim all things. Redemption can come only in the life beyond the grave.

I respect every man who professes a religion, so long as he is sincere and lives it.

As one seeks to know he begins to understand. On that foundation religion began and developed through the centuries. On that rock alone will man rest secure.

One must have faith even if he does not know. He must prepare for a future existence without positive knowledge.

Reason declares that the Creator of sky and land and sea must dominate the creatures He made. The finite

needs the Infinite and so man returns to worship his Maker.

That is religion. That is what mankind craves today more than anything.

Consider the fisher folk. Every year, in many quarters, they scatter flowers over the waves in memory of those "That go down to the sea in ships." They believe in eternal life and know that some day all will be safe in the harbor beyond with the greatest "Fisher of Men."

Chapter III

THE LAWYER

Did you ever need a lawyer? Have you considered the kind of person he is?

A good lawyer is an expert in knowledge and experience. He makes a profession of advising others.

There was a time when the lawyer was the foremost citizen of any community.

Ethics ruled the profession and influenced his actions. To him would go those with personal troubles or property rights and seek aid.

He listens to the complaints of his fellows and with a deft hand directs the weak or vacillating into proper channels. He must send every bark over prescribed courses and see that those who come for guidance suffer no harm. That might not always be the most lucrative way but it is right.

The lawyer should not be in business. He cannot advertise and his reputation invites his clientele. Success induces others to come to him. His practise grows as he proves himself the competent adviser, advocate and arbiter.

Many an able lawyer has been ruined in this modern day by the requirements of "big business." The desire to evade laws and circumvent restrictions has invaded the circle of exemplary conduct.

Certain legislation calls for ingenious interpretation and action.

The Sherman anti-trust laws were designed to prevent unfair consolidations and competitions. The re-

strictions are onerous. Clients demand they be evaded, if possible. Big fees are the bait held out for those who can devise plans to achieve that end. Little fellows are to be squeezed out and forgotten in the desire for success of "big business."

The income tax laws have also proven a very successful field of operation for shrewd and crafty lawyers. A desire to evade an honest return on one's actual income and save on the proper payment of taxes to the government has produced a class of specialists who construe expenses, exemptions, losses and other deductions, far differently from the way intended by the law makers.

One must not confuse the legitimate claim with the spurious article. Evasion, forgetfulness and mental reservations have no place in such transactions.

It is the lawyer's duty to be honest and see that his client is saved every legitimate charge, but there is no excuse for legal trickery to evade the law. In advising a client every lawyer must be sound in his reasoning and not countenance fallacious twists and turns to help a cause.

There is a right way and a wrong way to handle any case.

The greatest test arises when a decision must be made as to the defense of a client charged with crime. If convinced of the innocence of the accused, one's duty is clear. The evidence should be presented with all the force and skill possible. Then the outcome rests with the jury.

But if the defendant is guilty and the advocate knows it, the course is just as distinctly defined.

No lawyer need ever lie to a Court or jury.

Cases are tried by evidence produced from the witness box.

In most jurisdictions the burden of proof to make out a case rests upon the prosecution. Until that state

is reached the lawyer's sole duty is to protect his client's interests.

He cross-examines witnesses and endeavors to establish the true facts and the proper interpretation of the evidence. The prosecution may fail to establish a *prima facie* case as required by law. If it falls down in the proof, the defendant will be discharged by the Court.

But after a case has been presented with sufficient evidence to warrant that the jury pass upon it, then the defense must be revealed and evidence submitted.

Perjury will never be permitted by any advocate who regards ethical conduct as his guiding star. It is upon such a rock that a lawyer can build or flounder. The defendant must be instructed to tell his story just as it happened.

Every counsellor should insist upon an honest recital of the facts. The motive which actuated the deed or the intention of the party at the time of the commission of the crime may in itself bring an acquittal.

For a lawyer deliberately to build up an alibi or concoct a fraudulent defense is repugnant and opposed to every conception of proper conduct. That is perjury pure and simple and cannot be excused.

Ethics must be a part of a lawyer's religion. They constitute a code of moral principles which should govern his daily conduct notwithstanding the exigencies of a case. No lawyer with a religion could condone deception, falsity or misrepresentation or be a party to any such proceedings.

Religion should dominate his every act, be he Protestant, Catholic, Jew, Greek or barbarian. He believes in a Supreme Being. He anticipates an after existence.

He recognizes supreme knowledge by that Supreme Being who governs not only this life but the life to come.

With such a belief no lawyer could misdirect a client. No zeal would inspire him to misstate facts. His oath would remain inviolate and his conscience clear.

His relations to that Supreme Being to whom he ascribes all knowledge and power, both now or hereafter, would be maintained.

But the religious lawyer possesses more than that. He has the satisfaction that he has fought a good fight, honorably, honestly and fearlessly, no matter what the outcome may be.

The true lawyer is a part of the case. In a homicide trial, after the jury has retired to deliberate on its verdict, every minute that elapses is an eternity to counsel as well as the defendant. He has presented his defense, argued his interpretation of the evidence, and now awaits the determination of twelve ordinary citizens as to the result.

The scales of justice usually swing true. The decisions of most juries are accurate. Sometimes they are fooled, but usually on the side of mercy. Seldom are the innocent found guilty and if this should come to pass, the impartial Judge can rectify the error.

And there is always the Court of last resort or the application for a commutation or pardon. That ninety-nine guilty should escape rather than one innocent person be convicted has prevailed almost universally in the outcome of such trials.

Does the modern lawyer have a religion? I believe he has. The majority of practitioners with whom I come in contact may not be religious but they have a sincere belief in God. Their lives prove it.

I recall one whose practice included defense of women of the underworld. Without regard to fee, he spent many dollars to aid the fallen, feed the hungry and visit those in prison. His life was given to serving his

fellowmen. Judges and fellow lawyers recognized his worth. His word was regarded as truth. His promise was equal to a bond.

When he died he was missed by thousands and his place has never been filled. He was not religious but he had a religion and he lived it.

Most Judges and lawyers are loyal to their profession. They have a religion that dominates their lives. They usually follow it. Of course, there is room for improvement. But when an analysis of their stewardship is made you will find that God has been an important part in their lives.

There are others, however, who are affected by the hurly-burly of competition.

Solicitation of business has grown to a great magnitude especially in congested communities. The system of securing clients by ambulance chasing and runners is keen among certain classes of "solicitors." The urge to make a living has produced many queer tactics and peculiar practices.

Magistrates and lawyers who traffic in human souls thwart justice and have been the cause of severe criticism of the profession. Drastic action has followed in some jurisdictions.

As a result the bar is being purged and the numbers of new practitioners curtailed. Every effort is being made to cleanse the lower strata of these parasites.

But what of the high-brow lawyers who are the advisers of large corporations and rich individuals? Are they to be reached and disciplined? Public opinion is ever changing and may yet reach their high pinnacle.

Smug effrontery and utter disregard of the rights of others cannot continue forever.

The day is near at hand when all lawyers will be honest and as dependable as the ethics of their profession aim to make them.

Publicity, disbarment and even punishment will not alone effect the cure. It may alleviate the pain but the patient still suffers. Removal of the cancerous growth only postpones the final reckoning.

The heart of the offenders must be reached if there is to be genuine reform. If the ardor which dominates our churches to send missionaries to distant heathen-lands were to be invoked and a spark of true religion implanted in the soul, we would find an evolution in the general demeanor of the entire bar.

The lawyer has fallen into disrepute! The Courts are not regarded in the light of former ages. Justice is considered a mockery in many quarters. And all because the conduct of some individuals has smirched the ermine of a Judge and soiled the toga of a lawyer.

The life-guards are at work. The derelicts will eventually be towed upon some barren isle and segregated. The law must live and be upheld! The lawyer and the jurist will regain the confidence of the world.

For in the hearts of men grows a desire to find God, whose laws may be broken but cannot be defied. Faith and religion will supply the want.

As human codes direct the pathway of proper conduct, so this craving for peace and happiness will bring man back to God.

Religion is the only food that must eventually satisfy the soul and insure that life beyond when our search here is ended.

After all is said and done, the lawyer has a soul, and he, too, will find God and serve Him.

THE ADVOCATE

Deep in his heart are secrets hid
Of derelicts to human laws;
But deeper must he toil amid
The true intent and fractious cause.

Always an arbiter of woe,
He must conserve the Christ's command,
"Thy brother's Keeper" high or low;
Thus does he daily take his stand.

Nor dare he weaken 'neath the load
Or high upon some hidden shoal,
He too, shall impotent be towed
A failure, having missed his goal.

Chapter IV

THE CLIENT

Everybody is a potential client!

A client is one who uses the services of a lawyer in any walk of life. He is the customer who buys knowledge and experience from the professional.

He comes to purchase advice from one whose standards are supposed to be impeccable, and even should his aim be poor, he expects his adviser to shoot straight.

A client is a peculiar individual! He may seek to evade the law in many ways and should be properly admonished. His feet may be straying into forbidden paths that lead to destruction and he must be rescued.

And often he resents such help. A wily and artful customer prefers to skate close to the danger zone so long as he remains safe from harm. He wants to know how to escape legal entanglements and overcome technicalities.

How shall the conscientious lawyer cope with such a client? Will he tell him the truth? And if he demurs and will not accept advice, will he surrender and proceed as requested or withdraw?

Suppose it is a rich corporation which rolls up huge dividends and is a most agreeable client to represent.

The motive power of every corporation consists of the human beings who comprise its machinery. The public intrust their money to its custody.

It is necessary that integrity of purpose, honesty and fair dealing control the activities of even a soulless combination.

New stock may not comply with the requirements of

the "blue sky" laws. A recent bond issue may not be properly financed. Investment of fiduciary funds may not be as safe as required.

Should the client control the situation and counsel go along or will the lawyer demand strict compliance with the law?

There is no religion but profits and dividends that governs a corporation. That is what stockholders demand.

A lawyer well versed in criminal law as well as ethics, is needed by every corporation and business firm today.

It is one thing to err in judgment. It is quite different to break the law. No success is justified that has been obtained by chicanery.

The greatest profit is security. The most valuable dividend is reputation. Should the strongest corporation lose its reputation for honesty then its securities will become a drug on the market.

Human control dominates every corporation and establishes its ethics. Individuals dictate its policies.

And back of all stands the lawyer at the helm. He steers the course the others should take. He is the greatest factor in establishing faith and hope in the hearts of those who deal in "securities".

With a religion that believes in God and a day of reckoning to come, he can instill in his clients a spirit of honesty and fair play. A corporation may have no soul but its power for good or evil can be as effective as that of any human agency.

The individual client is more plastic. No board of directors must be persuaded when matters near the boundary line are to be decided.

Usually the matters brought to a lawyer by individuals touch on human controversy.

Children contest a parent's will. A wife contemplates divorcing a husband and little children are involved.

Neighbors fight over property lines. Communities demand the abatement of a nuisance. An atrocious murder has been committed and the accused must be defended. A kidnapping stirs the world and a prisoner needs counsel.

Individuals take the law into their own hands and later must explain their conduct to a jury. Reputable citizens attempt to sneak valuable jewels through the Customs and are caught. An unmarried mother wishes to establish the parentage of her child and secure support. A crowd of good fellows objects to interference by the police in their methods of entertaining or dispensing refreshments.

Others demand compensation for physical injuries or damaged property. All must be advised and represented at the bar of justice.

One could go on indefinitely compiling a list of complaints that are daily poured into the ears of a general practitioner. He is like the old-fashioned family doctor. He is subject to call and night and day must prescribe an immediate remedy.

What does the lawyer do? He listens to the story and assorts the facts. The client is agitated and cannot think clearly.

He must think for him. He takes the picture-puzzle and reassembles the parts. It tries his ingenuity, may be embarrassing and often perplexing but he must seek the answer according to the rules of the game.

Every subject has its own angle! Two or more persons seldom see an accident alike. Point of view, bias and self-interest taint or distort many tales related to the advocate who is to handle the case. The wheat must be sifted and the chaff thrown out.

Few lawyers dare tell a client that his story is unbelievable or improbable, although that often would be the best course to pursue. So the evidence must be

marshalled, useless information discarded and a case prepared with competent testimony, free from prejudice, sinister motives and fraud.

At the trial, facts and exhibits should be produced in an orderly, ethical way.

But the client may have an entirely different idea with regard to how his case should be presented. He discolors the picture and distorts the evidence. He wants counsel to follow him and use the material he supplies.

Will he try the case that way?

The ethical lawyer remonstrates. A troubled conscience halts him. Belief in God does not compromise with lies, subterfuge and misrepresentation. He refuses to take such a path.

Can he influence the client to do the right? I believe he can! I know many lawyers who follow that plan. Many clients have abandoned "built-up" cases to follow the advice of an upright counsellor.

Law cannot be fairly administered until all lawyers come into court with clean hands and pure hearts. I have tried cases where I could rely upon every statement of my adversary. I have fought other battles where I would not believe my contestant on any subject. It is just a difference in the individual and his training.

Should the lawyer take devious turns and use questionable weapons in an effort to win? Emphatically no! Truth must eventually prevail and although cases have been won by sharp practices and perjured testimony, in the long run justice will triumph.

The lawyer dominates the case. The client contributes his part. If either or both believe in the God who searches all hearts, then only that which is right and proper will be used during a trial.

But, "What would you do in a murder case?" I have been asked many times. A life has been taken by the defendant and he is there to answer for a crime.

Everyone should realize that most homicides are committed under stress of anger, jealousy, fear, hot blood or the influence of liquor.

Outside of the professional "killer", most murderers are more like you and me than any other class of criminals. Of course, this does not include deaths resulting from the commission of robbery, burglary, and such crimes.

The lawyer must assume the position of the defendant. For a moment he takes his place. Did the accused use more force than was necessary in defending himself? Was his mind off-balance when he fired the shot? Did he have time to consider the difference between right and wrong?

No need for untruths! Simple facts will carry more weight with a jury than expert testimony or manufactured theories. Such cases are more successfully handled if the defendant believes in God.

Men and women alike, in a serious predicament, seek Divine guidance. Many have wandered afar and forgotten, but with their backs to the wall they revert to early instructions. As a boy or girl they heard about God in home or church or school.

They carried into maturity the seed that was planted but never developed. Now that disaster has befallen them, memory goes back through the corridors of time and they recall the God of their youth.

It is not a spontaneous return but one we might consider as under duress. But they seek God nevertheless. The God of those days of long ago will hear their cry and supply the strength that they need. God alone can supply this strength!

Go with me into the death chamber. All hope is gone. The hour has come to go down that last walk, to where? No matter how steeped in crime, I have never

met the criminal who considered this life as the end of all.

If he does not believe in an after life, he at least has doubts. He wants to take no chances. He sends for a spiritual adviser and strives to find God. Under such kindly guidance he desires the only source of peace.

Yes, there is a God and every client knows this fact. He may not always admit it. He often forgets it. But bring him down to facts and with but a few days to live, he goes scurrying back to God asking forgiveness and salvation for his immortal soul.

He knows he is on his way to God for an accounting after his body has paid the penalty for his crime, and so he seeks the mercy-seat.

Other clients, with civil suits, can also find God.

The lawyer who can impress upon a client the principle of the Golden Rule and have him assume the role of the other fellow will be able amicably to settle litigation and encourage fraternity between many who considered themselves enemies.

There is good in the heart of everyone. The difficulty is to bring it out. This can be done by the lawyer who has religion and lives it. The client will respond. The early influence of a saintly mother, a godly father or a religious friend cannot be forgotten.

Recollection of the God of our fathers can be rekindled by a spark of human kindness struck from the hand of a God-loving advocate. Through his guidance many a client has returned to the God he misplaced in the stress of business.

But God was there all the time. The busy man of today feels the lack of something. And so, more are seeking God because they realize He is the something they need.

There is a void that nothing else can fill. Some do not know what is missing. But when told that God will

complete their lives and bring them peace, they come into the harbor, seeking shelter from the storm.

Every lawyer needs God and so does every client. God stands ready to supply those needs and receive into His love and care all who desire to come.

Chapter V

RELIGION IN THE LAW

Whether one realizes it or not, religion plays a most important part in the drama of the law.

The coronation of a King is attended by religious ceremonies. The administration of the oath of office of a President, Senator or other high dignitary is attended by great solemnity.

The Justices in our Courts, Governors, Mayors and other public officials follow a like custom. Each one begins his service after calling upon Almighty God to witness his act.

God was present when every President of the United States swore to defend the Constitution and enforce the laws of the land.

All Senators and Members of Congress called upon God for help and guidance in the discharge of their duties. It was a grave occasion in the life of each.

But how soon such pledges are forgotten! The demands of constituents for jobs and the necessity of raising large sums of money for many purposes, soon relegate to oblivion the memory that an oath to God was only a step on the ladder of public service.

I wonder how many Presidents regard their oath of office as a religious rite? How many Senators ever think of God after entering on the routine of a busy experience?

How many Members of Congress seeking their ratio in the distribution from the pork barrel remember their obligations to God and country?

This forgetfulness is ominous when we realize that it bears an ugly name.

To betray one's native land for a mess of pottage is Treason, and to disregard the oath of office is Perjury. At least that is what the law calls it.

Perjury is nothing more or less than taking a false oath.

Treason is the commission of a corrupt act to the detriment of one's country after swearing to uphold its laws.

To fall before the golden calf of fame and glory at the expense of the public treasury is as much treason as selling State secrets or turning over military plans to an enemy. To vote at the command of a dictator to secure political favors, when the morality of the subject is not even controversial, is as venal as a Secretary of State informing the diplomatic representative of a foreign power, in advance, what the reply of our government will be to requests submitted secretly.

None of these acts seem to be important in the perverted conscience of many politicians of the present.

Is it because Statesmanship has passed away? Is it because the order-man has no duty to perform except to the boss? Must each office-holder be a rubber stamp to ensure patronage?

These are serious problems that smack of the underworld. Does the little fellow disregard his oath of office and shirk responsibility by "going along" because it is the only way to secure favors for his constituents? Whatever the excuse, it is still treason and perjury.

One can defend his country as well in the halls of legislation as on the battle field. Honor and integrity are as valuable in public office as in the home.

A machine gun of words can often destroy more enemies of the government than artillery fire into a foreign brigade.

The World War was won on the athletic fields of America. The physical and mental preparation of our boys, achieved in athletic combat, was more effectual than mere military instruction. They learned team play and its value. And when co-ordinated with the experience of trained leaders, went on to victory.

Such team play is needed in public office. It is more essential today than ever before.

Co-operation of the departments of government; co-operation of officials and citizens; co-operation of capital and labor.

No football game is won by a back field alone. Neither can a line by itself put the ball across the goal. The officials who are doing the running of the nation must have a strong line to go anywhere and that line must be the people.

Consider the slogan "For God and Country." What does it mean? The Country is so often betrayed that it scarcely counts. But what of God? Can our officials forget the Almighty in their public service?

We open each legislative session with prayer. Why?

On the Speaker's desk is the marked calendar. Orders have been issued as to which bills shall be passed or defeated. The "pickle committee" has done its work and much necessary legislation has been salted away because it interferes with certain interests or does not meet with approval of certain leaders.

The prayer of the chaplain is forgotten after the legislative machinery goes into action. Guidance from Almighty God is diverted and advice is taken only from the "Chief".

The floor leader indicates how one should vote. Party lines are forgotten when special privilege rides a bill. Rules are invoked, the whip is snapped, the tyrant calls and his servants obey. Thus many laws find their way into the statute books.

Oh yes, a sop is often handed out to allay public criticism. A large appropriation for local homes and hospitals sidetracks adverse comment from newspapers or constituents. Election day is coming around and the home folk must get something. To secure a share of the loot votes are given for bills that are often unfair, unwise and improvident.

Perhaps some are unconstitutional! Should such a little objection like that influence the vote of Satellites who look for light only from the floor-leader?

The Divine presence was forgotten long ago. When the wheels started turning God was submerged in the midst of orders. But He was there all the time.

Do our public servants realize they are stewards and must account for their actions? Yes, they must go back to their fellow citizens and explain their records. And how varied the excuses and how easily are the suspicious votes explained. A new postoffice; an improved highway; additions to a local park; added appropriations to charities. These satisfy the beneficiaries.

But what of the bills creating unfair taxes, inequitable distribution of patronage and the questionable acts that became law with their support. These misplays were hidden under cover of the great benefits secured. Such iniquitous proceedings cannot go on forever.

Some day God will demand an accounting of public stewardship.

Ask the big men in Congress if that is not so. See if they disregard the presence of the Almighty in their deliberations and actions. See if their peace of conscience is not due to their seeking Divine guidance both off the floor as well as within the halls of legislation.

Washington found God at Valley Forge. Lincoln sought the throne of God in the midst of crises. Other high officials do likewise. God is in our midst whether one accepts Him or not. He enters the debate, goes into

conference, attends roll-call and views the count. But it is your participation in such matters that carries weight.

Why is this? Because we are free agents in these material things and have forgotten the spiritual side of law-making. God is truth, and though nations rise and fall, He still lives.

That is why men want something more than success. That is why power will fade and great men become dissatisfied. It is this yearning after something one fails to obtain that can only be gratified in finding God.

Yes, the Divine influence is felt in Congress, the Legislatures and Council chambers.

God is manifest in the law-making citadel as well as the law enforcing stronghold, even though disregarded.

But let us cross the corridor into the court room of Justice.

A murder trial is under way. Prospective jurors appear one by one, and take oath before God to answer truthfully the questions as to qualifications to serve on the case. Is he biased or prejudiced? Does he know the parties or the facts and can he give the defendant a fair trial?

A jury is finally sworn on the Holy Bible to try the case solely upon the evidence and render an honest verdict.

God was there all the time. At least His name was used before any juror could be qualified for duty.

The prisoner then stands while the indictment is read. He enters his plea and the Crier concludes "And may God give you a safe delivery." This is an anachronism but it is the method of conveying a wish that the prisoner can prove his innocence and secure an acquittal.

Should a conviction result with all technicalities and delays ended, the time for sentence arrives. The trial Judge now whispers above the silence of the court room

the doom of the defendant as he is sent away to death. He tempers justice as he concludes "And may God have mercy on your soul."

God was there all the way through the trial. Every witness was sworn to "tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth so help me God." The Judge, prosecuting attorneys, defense lawyers and court officials accepted office after declaring upon oath to God that they would be faithful to the Constitution and laws of the State and Nation.

The Psalmist has said that if we flee to the ends of the earth God is there and should we sink into Hell, God is there. So in every episode of the legal story the Divine presence is manifest and His guidance requested.

For the prisoner, it is his only ray of hope. The appeal to the Appellate Court and pardoning power has failed. Executive clemency has been denied. He now faces the day of execution. He must forfeit his life for his crime. The "eye for an eye" is being exacted as man enforces the law. The culprit has descended into Hell. And truly God is here and dominates the scene.

Every felon knows there is more. He wants to prepare for that unknown world. He will expiate his crime in the electric chair but he knows there is a life beyond the grave. He wants a priest, a preacher or a rabbi to be in constant attendance during these last hours on earth. God's forgiveness is sought and His favor requested. The condemned may not know how to pray but he is gently led to the throne of grace.

While peace may not fully come to him, he is better prepared to meet his Maker in the world beyond.

Why all this if there is no God? Why worry about the future if death is the end of everything? Criminals may stalk through the wildest of careers with great bravado but bring any of them face to face with eternity and they soon forget the racket, the machine gun, the

hilarious complacency with which they have regarded others. They are afraid! They pitifully cringe and crawl and quake. They don't know what it is but they feel there is more hereafter. So they confess their sins, seek pardon for their transgressions and accept spiritual consolation. They become as babes, learning again the religion taught in childhood. They hear the greatest Teacher of them all say, "Unless you become as a little child you cannot enter the Kingdom of Heaven."

Now, as a little child, they break, they cry, they repent.

As a little child they are willing to believe in a merciful Father who will receive the errant one back to the fold, notwithstanding sins and errors, they trust and believe.

It is a last minute conversion but it brings surcease from that awful pain that wrings the heart and crushes the soul.

God has been there all the time, waiting for the Prodigal to return to Him. The way has been found at last, the steps retraced and the vilest sinner returns to God.

The law is vindicated. But something greater has been born. Into the vast unknown goes this reclaimed soul to meet his Creator. Truly "Only the fool has said in his heart, there is no God."

Religion, that belief in God, has taken hold, and it alone can help the murderer, the harlot, the preacher, the lawyer or the saint. It is the pathway to God that all must take into that life beyond the grave.

Chapter VI

LAW IN RELIGION

In the days when the Great Teacher of men journeyed around Palestine, certain citizens wanted to know if it were necessary for His followers to pay taxes and customs.

They asked the important question, "Is it lawful for us to give tribute unto Cæsar, or no?" And the answer was emphatic and direct. "Render therefore unto Cæsar the things which be Cæsar's and unto God the things which be God's."

There was to be no evasion of responsibility toward one's government.

He plainly told them to pay their just debts and fulfill all obligations of citizenship. In doing so they were to remember their duty to serve God. Each is different and distinct.

Another great leader likewise emphasized this obligation of paying one's debts.

St. Paul, writing to the Romans, said: "Render therefore to all their due: tribute to whom tribute is due; custom to whom custom; fear to whom fear; honor to whom honor. Owe no man anything, but to love one another."

Good citizenship, therefore, includes payment of taxes, customs and obligations: loyalty to God, sovereign, country, home, college, friends and neighbors.

That word "loyalty" is one of the grandest in our language. It means complete faith in your Creator, your ruler and your associates. It emphasizes fidelity to faith and duty.

All who believe in God will not only serve Him but will honestly discharge every obligation to their government and creditors.

The Ten Commandments are the basis of all human laws. Moses ascended Mt. Sinai and received from God ten fundamental laws for the government of the conduct of men. No one has improved on them.

Modern laws are but by-products of these originals. Murder, manslaughter, forgery, slander, perjury, slavery, riot and bribery are subsequent titles for crimes, but all are covered in the decalogue.

Of course, the Israelites did not understand some things as clearly as they might and so additional laws were laid down for their guidance.

The proper treatment of a parent, a child, a servant and a neighbor were included in this supplemental code. "Honor thy father and thy mother" did not seem to suffice.

Man has defined larceny, burglary, robbery, blackmail, extortion, picking pockets, breaking and entering and embezzlement but every one of these variant terms can be grouped under "Thou shalt not steal."

Usury, counterfeiting, misrepresentation in the barter of goods, false pretense, misbranding, conspiracy and treason are all set forth in language easy to understand and not cluttered with technicalities.

Christ drove the money-changers out of the temple. Why? It was because they were cheating and defrauding the people as well as defiling God's house.

Punishment also has changed through the vicissitudes of man.

Capital punishment, flogging, deportation and slavery were popular methods of curbing crime.

Some of these penalties continue into modern times.

It is but a short step back to the day of Blackstone when over 150 crimes carried the death penalty, in some

instances warranted and in others absurd, in the light of "our advanced civilization."

Until the crime wave swept the United States there were jurisdictions where only murder and treason were punishable by death. The gangster, kidnapper and racketeer in his mad career of crime spread such terror broadcast that the sentimental and religious objector joined other citizens in the conclusion that capital punishment alone will restore law and order and bring the depraved back to a state of normal law observance. So kidnapping and other crimes now carry a death penalty.

Crime still runs rampant in many quarters but with the awakening of the populace and law officials we are slowly returning to a more sensible consideration of grave offences.

There is a Divine mandate for the suppression of crime. After the creation of the universe, all that is on it, in it, and around it, God created man. "And behold it was very good." But how long did it remain so?

Adam was not satisfied with all he had, so he and Eve conspired to steal the apple. For punishment they were banished from Eden. Cain was branded for the murder of Abel.

What a long distance we have traveled since that day. The fruits of the field, the animals of forest and sea, have supplied man with food and raiment through all the ages.

The riches of the mines and forests have provided shelter. Together they have been utilized by human ingenuity for travel, security and purposes of comfort and luxury.

The telephone, telegraph, telescope, dynamo, radio, moving pictures, automobiles, aircraft, printing press, steamship, locomotive, bridges and other scientific and mechanical devices have been born through the use of the elements of nature. "There is nothing new under

the sun" except the adaptation of the creations of God. Many have been long existent and man is still learning how to use them.

Hundreds of applications for patents and copyrights are filed daily in the Patent Office in Washington showing how fertile is man's brain in unearthing the hidden treasures of God.

Throughout the civilized world the same course prevails where inventions are protected. New uses are made of existing substances. Compounds are developed, atoms are harnessed, animals and plants crossed and interbred, new concoctions compounded.

Not one basic contribution. All are a process of utility.

Radium was hidden for centuries and insulin produced only recently.

The submarine, the dirigible, the stream-line conveyance, the wireless system of communication, television, colored photography, lethal gases and other marvels of the brain have contributed to the advance of peace and war.

Physics has uncovered the properties and inter-relations of matter and energy.

Chemistry has taken the elements and revealed their behavior under manifold conditions.

Geology has uprooted the various strata of the earth and permitted man to explore further into the largess of the Creator, while biology unfolds gradually the hidden stores of wealth contained in animals and plants.

All is a study of law, fractionally absorbed by man as one generation succeeds another.

There are no laws more constant, inviolable than the laws of nature.

And what is nature? Scientists today, more than ever, agree that it is the Divine Creator whom we call God.

Try as one will to discount or distort that assertion the truth remains that man after all these centuries cannot make a grain of wheat.

Marconi emphasized this fact when he said, "Science is hardly more than the dim light of a pocket lantern in the black forest through which mankind painfully gropes its way to God. Only faith can bridge the gulf between man and infinity."

So the scientist, the farmer, the botanist, the curator, the philosopher, the inventor, the theologian, the lawyer, the physician, the astronomer, the psychologist and the business man must take counsel with the ancient astrologer, who looked up to God and His stars for guidance.

Where can one come nearer to God and realize His omnipotence than "under the stars?" Man cannot explain them any more than the rising and setting of the sun or the phases of the moon.

Guided by laws that are unchangeable, the firmament has continued since before man first existed. Behind these exhibits of Divine creation man has endeavored to peer since the dawn of light.

His goal has been to understand and he gropes on and on with faith that some day he will live in that unknown realm in eternity where all will be revealed.

God established legal process for His works. He gave mankind dicta to direct their associations with each other.

His natural laws cannot be transgressed with impunity.

Many have found this out. The Mosaic laws, given by His hand, are today the fundamental laws of all nations. They are not always observed, but still remain the law.

That faith in the Creator of earth and sky and sea is religion. His laws control them all. Man in his quest for knowledge seeks God. Religion truly has the greatest part in law.

Chapter VII

INTERNATIONAL LAW

The comity of nations has developed a system of jurisprudence commonly called International Law.

It originated among the countries that were grouped around the Mediterranean in mediæval days.

Its purpose was to give effect to laws "not laid down by any particular state but originated in the practice and usage observed by civilized nations in their relations with each other or in express international agreement."

It is recognized as law by the highest courts of sovereign states. Chief Justice Russell of England called it "The sum of the rules accepted by civilized states as determining their conduct toward each other and toward each other's subjects."

The reason for such a doctrine grew out of the spread of commerce and the development of relations between organized society.

Treaties between nations have embodied doctrines of international law. Great conventions like Westphalia in 1648 and Utrecht in 1713 stand out as the beginning of the amicable settlement of disputes and misunderstandings.

The object was to restrain any power from obtaining the mastery and keep them from infringing upon the possessions or recognized rights of others.

Its principal object was to obviate war and secure peace.

Many factors entered into these arrangements and great doctrines have been established which were to achieve this end.

Thus we find it declared that "free ships make free goods" and "enemy ships make enemy goods." Goods under a neutral flag were to be free from capture, except contraband of war. Napoleon emphasized these doctrines which became "the common law of nations."

The purpose was to free commerce from the restraints of war.

Many problems were adjusted in this way. The slave trade, privateering, blockades, the exchange of official documents, establishing a universal system of weights and measures, protection of submarine cables and industrial property, recognition of patents and literary copyrights, regulation of importation of spirituous liquors and potent drugs, suppression of white slavery, sanitary measures, establishment of reciprocal customs, monetary exchange and extradition all tended towards a greater peace.

When war was raging certain rules were prescribed to govern the combatants.

The immunity of the hospital corps and recognition of the Red Cross was paramount.

There were to be restrictions upon new methods of warfare. Poison gas, expanding bullets and barbarous customs were not to be tolerated.

The dropping of bombs from balloons, dirigibles, and aircraft was to be restricted. Every effort to reduce the calamities of war was included.

Diplomatic representatives were to be afforded protection.

The shelling of non-combatants, women and children was forbidden.

The operation of submarines and rams was defined including the neutralization of vessels saving those overboard after a conflict at sea.

The principles of mediation and arbitration of disputes to avoid war were formulated. Pillage, mal-treat-

ment of prisoners, exchange of prisoners, sinking of a merchant vessel without warning, internment of aliens, laying of mines and the use of wireless telegraphy likewise became the subjects of international arrangement.

Many of these suggestions were proposed by the Czar of Russia and resulted in the first Hague Peace Conference of May 18, 1899, which was attended by many powers.

Other conferences followed at various times, culminating in the establishment of the Court for settlement of international disputes. The International Prize Court was created.

For over one hundred years Great Britain and the United States engaged in a controversy known as the North Atlantic Fisheries. This was amicably adjusted and these nations maintained friendly relations, to such an extent that the boundary line between Canada and the United States has been free of military guard for a century and a quarter.

Disputes between other States have been referred to The Hague and resulted in averting war.

The awards of the Court were generally accepted and observed until recently.

The World War brought on a new era. Customary rules were discarded under the pretext of military necessity. One by one different nations departed from obeying these recognized principles and released their adversaries, bringing on a chaotic condition.

So numerous have the instances of non-conformity become that the whole body of international law has broken down.

No nation has denied the existence of certain well-established rules, but the disregard of these principles has mutilated the structure.

Its vitality never will be destroyed.

Germany annexed Austria and now dismembers Czechoslovakia.

Italy absorbed Ethiopia and Japan has invaded China. The outcome will be awaited with fear and trepidation.

But there must come an infusion of new life and strength. No nation is so superior that it can override the world and dominate all other powers.

Dictators may rule within prescribed areas, but there is a limit beyond which they can never go. The rights of others must be conserved and international laws preserved.

The weakness of the system has been a lack of means to enforce the mandates of the peaceful nations. No way is provided to punish offenders. There should be organized some combination stronger than the violator which will be capable of bringing it to account. Drastic punishment must be inflicted.

Crime waves run rampant but criminal laws never die. So, international law must persist even if impotent for the present.

The establishment of a "state of war" or the carrying on of an actual war without a declaration to that effect is one of the problems of this day.

The use of new and ingenious instruments of war, violating every sense of humanity and decency cannot be condoned.

Justice must prevail and finally triumph.

If the present methods employed by some nations are allowed to continue then it is farcical to call regulations a system of law.

The contention of any nation that military expediency knows no law and that interest is superior to recognized rules must not be tolerated.

If belligerents are restricted by the laws of war only so long as they do not interpose obstacles to the end

desired and can be disregarded at will, then civilization has surrendered all the advance it has made in the past centuries.

Armaments must be regulated. Warfare, when necessary, must be restricted.

The weaker states must be protected.

Non-combatants must be secured from harm.

The many humanitarian principles of the past must be restored.

As St. Paul told the Philippians, "Forgetting all things that are behind" the world must return to God.

Religion alone will bring about a cessation of hostilities and a recognition of the rights of others. Civilization has risen or fallen with religion, and the Divine will of the Creator of all nations and all men will ultimately prevail.

This is the day when the militant in religion will revive throughout the world. "Onward Christian Soldiers" shall mean more than a hymn. It shall be a peaceful phalanx assailing the forces of territorial expansion, greed and international hatred.

Religion may have come upon hard times but there is a glorious opportunity to sow anew the seeds of brotherly love. That day is now here.

Into the League of Nations and the World Court should be injected the spirit of the living God. He alone holds the scales of the universe and shall determine the outcome.

Christ established the principle of doing good unto others and forgiving enemies. This principle applies to nations the same as it does to individuals.

The citizens of every land cry for peace and a chance to live their own lives. They crave something that is non-existent.

What will supply their need?

Only a faith founded upon the Golden Rule.

A religion that believes there is a Divine Power beyond the sphere of men.

A faith in a God who will require men to account to Him for their actions. This means kings, presidents, and dictators as well as slaves and private citizens. Politicians of all grades must remember this as well.

We have a duty to perform in our relations to our fellow-men. We have a superior responsibility to the State wherein we live. But our supreme accounting shall be to the Ruler of the Universe.

And the peculiar fact lies in the knowledge that nearly every human being expects some day to enter that unknown Kingdom beyond the grave. Some don't understand where it is or what it is, but all yearn for it.

That craving furnishes the hope for the future. That yearning is the foundation of religion. The superstructure is built on faith. And faith must be followed by works.

Works emanating from such a structure will bring peace within and among the nations and in the hearts of men everywhere.

The clouds of war may lower over the earth but Browning was right when he said, "God's in His heaven; all's right with the world." A paradox, you say. Oh, no!

Russia's efforts to eliminate religion failed utterly. A beautiful cathedral may be converted into a public museum, but law cannot drive worship of God from the hearts of men.

Religion cannot be stamped out of memory by physical force.

Church doors may be sealed but God cannot be banished. The soul that panteth after the living God shall find Him.

No nation can eradicate the belief of a people that has persisted for centuries.

Restrictions can close the earthly temple but cannot permeate the heart. Memory survives the greatest hardships and the heart will continue to seek the infinite. That search will be satisfied only by finding God.

Then will come contentment and peace and the assurance that all is well with the soul.

And it is the soul that man seeks to satisfy above all else.

The God of the Fathers will reach mankind in every nation, wherever they reside.

Peace beyond the river, whether it be the Jordan, the Ganges, the Styx or the Stream of Life is what the soul of man is craving.

No laws of man or nations can stem the tide; no boundary line can withhold it.

God rules and reigns in that Kingdom beyond and all who seek the hereafter are prepared to go forth to meet Him and serve Him there.

Chapter VIII

THE MORAL LAW

What is the moral law? Where did it start?

It was born in some prehistoric home when it was found necessary to do something to aid in the development of character.

It is no collection of written laws, but rather a set of rules governing the game of life, handed down from generation to generation by word of mouth, until it has become as well established as the civil or penal code.

Moral laws are nurtured around the hearths of the human race. They start and then grow. This is as true today as in the Stone Age.

The foundation is built on the theory that what is right is moral!

The Greeks defined morality to be a rule of conduct creating character. It followed their best traditions of manners and customs.

The Romans confined it to customs.

But there were moral codes compiled and distributed for guidance of numerous tribes and nations.

The Holy Bible contains an extensive code for directing the ancient Israelites.

The Germans had one in the 15th century and the French and English followed shortly thereafter with a defined system of morality to be observed.

It is the religion of humanity. It governs the behavior of individuals through one's conscience.

The sex relation in all ages has been a difficult problem for kings and subjects. Sacred and profane history is full of stories of infidelity that would be unique even in the present day.

Before adultery was made a crme, it was usually regulated by one's self-control.

Some early civilizations regarded a breach of marital fidelity with great concern.

The Aztecs ordered everyone of proper age to marry and remain faithful. Bachelors were severely punished and obstinacy to this law by either sex resulted in being made an outcast. The man was reduced to serfdom and a perverse woman was forced into public prostitution.

The Old Testament reveals weaknesses of both sexes in the history of the Children of Israel. Their problems were little different than those of today. The world has always had its hedonists who considered pleasure as the chief good to be obtained in life.

Man was originally a polygamous animal and until the dawn of the Christian era woman was a chattel, a plaything for her warrior hero.

In the early days it was necessary for a man to have many wives. The propagation of the human race was encouraged and few restrictions were maintained.

Intermarriage between close kin resulted. Then the day arrived when this had to be prohibited. The sturdy stock was being undermined. And now, in most jurisdictions, even first cousins are estopped by law from marrying.

The cross-breeding of humans became as essential as that of animals and, to properly stabilize the race, stop signals were found necessary.

But the poison had worked through generations of freedom.

Philandering became common and memoirs of the courts of many nations are filled with tales of sex affiliations outside the marriage circle.

Something had to be done!

Queen Victoria ascertained conditions and became a

splendid examplar of the moral law. She ruled the private conduct of her court attendants with as firm a hand as she enforced the written laws of the Empire.

And today we are in a vortex of concern over the morals of our boys and girls with reference to the sex relation.

The current problem is no different than in by-gone days. Youth is more open and frank in conversation and action, but self-control and respect for others still maintains a high level.

Criticism has been directed at the home and the college. Some of this may be justified. The atmosphere of divorce pervades too many homes.

But is not divorce and complete separation better than living together in a state of hypocrisy that must later lead one or the other into infidelity? This creates a fetid environment for the children of such a household.

But strange to state, many of our prominent men and women have come out of such homes and overcoming these handicaps developed into leaders in many walks of life.

Co-education has also been denounced for breaking down the barriers of sex. There is little if any truth in this. There is more intermingling of our young folk than in other days but this has its compensations.

A boy or girl is weak, depending upon the moral stamina of the individual.

Strength is supplied usually in the home where the seeds of higher mortality are sown in the minds of our children. Frequent association with the opposite sex usually engenders respect and consideration.

Other adverse conditions operate to challenge success in the efforts to establish sex purity and must be combatted on every side.

Common law marriages are recognized in many quarters, and those who have resorted to that state of con-

nubial bliss often separate later without going into the divorce court. They do not consider it necessary. As no ceremony was used to unite them, they disregard conventionality in separating.

Unmarried mothers are not regarded as pariahs today. Hospitals are established for her special care and her children are adopted by reputable citizens and brought up as their own.

The world is more charitable and considerate especially of the children, who have no say in this condition. But it surely does not operate as a brake on the passions of our younger generation.

Divorce is easy to obtain and the man or woman, in some circles, who has not married several times is regarded as an oddity.

Collusion is a crime of long standing and has always been severely punished. But when it is utilized to grease the machinery of the divorce court it is disregarded and soon forgotten.

Some clergymen leave the latch-string hanging from their front door so that runaway couples can enter at all hours of the day and night, and go so far as to marry drunken children who cannot expect to establish a happy home together, at least not for long.

Marriage licenses are easy to obtain and in some jurisdictions not necessary.

The moral aspect of these conditions is deplorable. Everyone with proper training knows what is right and wrong and most of us stick to the right because it is right.

Duty is too narrow for some. It is a must-do. There is no exercise of one's conscience in following the line of duty. And a choice between good and evil covers too wide a scope.

But to determine what is right and then to do it is to uphold the moral law.

And so around the fireside in the old-fashioned home, with an understanding father and a mother of pure heart, we will find the strength and stability that insures protection for our children.

There are other phases of the moral law that cannot sometimes be clearly appreciated or understood.

Take the question of debts. It is not a crime to be poor nor to owe money. Debtors' prisons have long since disappeared. But some persons can owe thousands for food, clothing and necessities and consider it a vital obligation to promptly settle their gambling losses. These are "debts of honor" and come under Rule 1 of their moral code.

The doctor, the dentist, the butcher, the baker can wait, but the I. O. U. of the game of chance must be paid without delay.

The rules of the Stock Exchange are more rigidly observed than the laws of the State or Nation.

Rules of etiquette carry no penalty for their breach save that the offender is usually ostracized from the circle that observes them. Hence, we find precise conformity in every particular.

Laws of decency are matters of exceeding delicacy and "conduct unbecoming a gentleman" calls for prompt social action. It was not so long ago that such conduct led to the "field of honor." Duels were fought on behalf of the good name of many of our ancestors. "Trial by battle" was recognized by the English. But soon more orderly ways were evolved to settle personal disputes and the law stepped in and forbade these practices.

Polygamy was outlawed by the United States Supreme Court. The custom of having more than one wife is still favored by some. It involves the question of "moral turpitude" but escapes public notice until the

immigration authorities act to prohibit the entry of one who is considered "undesirable" in this country.

Gambling in many forms has held a peculiar status through the ages. In some jurisdictions it is a crime. In others it is disregarded altogether. Horse racing and betting are recognized in many states. Church fairs find the lottery and the paddle wheel the center of attraction.

Income from sweepstakes supports many hospitals.

A social game of cards for a reasonable limit is recognized by many church members. The criterion of gambling seems to be the amount of the stake. One should never lose more than one can afford to pay.

Dancing was forbidden by many of our strict forebears. The close bodily contact was considered reprehensible. Yet "Miriam praised the Lord with timbrels and dances." Religious rites are celebrated in this manner. With many tribes and nations the folk lore revolves around quaint customs and dances.

Smoking has a unique place in modern history. Men were forbidden to indulge, in many quarters. And when our wives and daughters took up this practice, society divided over the propriety of such a "vice." There was a time when the "outcast" was the only feminine devotee of the cigarette. But this has changed. Everyone now decides for herself whether smoking is "proper" or not and no one hides behind closed doors to indulge.

The "unwritten law" as a defense in homicide cases is based purely on the moral viewpoint of certain individuals. To kill in defense of "honor" has been recognized as justifiable. The modern lawyer often digs into his bag of tricks to use this excuse as a subterfuge for what can usually be called murder.

Divorce is one of the modern problems that is difficult to discuss from a moral standpoint. The easy method by which the marriage relation can be severed is

far different from the promise to take a spouse "for better or for worse, for richer or poorer, till death do us part."

Some states refuse to grant any dissolution of the marriage ties. Other jurisdictions recognize adultery as the sole cause for such action.

Then again, we know that in some quarters the least excuse for parting is accepted and a certificate handed out, which allows complete freedom to re-marry and go on as a single person.

The presence of children does not seem to alter the situation. Children of such marriages are raised in a strange atmosphere and under peculiar circumstances. Living with step-parents or sent to boarding schools without that intimate companionship and love of the home has had its effect upon the present generation.

On the other side of the picture we see parents utterly incompatible, each going their own way and allowing the children to do the same. To such a couple the only thing to do is secure a legal separation. Love no longer exists. The sex relation has long since been discontinued, and if not, each regards the other as living in an unholy state. This is indeed a prostitution of all the attributes of married life.

Is divorce, then, the only way out or should such a couple continue their untoward relations with no happiness and a bleak outlook on the future?

Many divorced couples today have found true happiness in a new marriage.

Some religious sects deny approval of divorce. Others forbid remarriage while many others recognize the frailties of human nature and add their blessing to the new venture. How is such a problem to be solved?

Theater-going is another question that vexed our ancestors, notwithstanding the fact that the play was born in the church. For many years the theatrical folk

lived apart from society generally. Many fanatics denounced the profession and certain faiths prohibited attendance at a play.

Then came a new era where a happy medium was found. Today we hear no criticism of the theater. Certain plays are censured and individual performers criticized, but with the development of the moving picture, the practice of viewing them is no longer condemned.

So has developed the moral law.

The mutations of time have evolved a new code in each generation as it passes along.

What was wrong yesterday is now regarded favorably. Old prejudices have been allayed. Education has contributed its part.

The real leaven that works to adjust conditions is religion.

The moral law is a standard of conduct respected by good men and women apart from legal or religious restraint.

But religion makes one decide on the basis of a Superior Being to whom one must eventually account for one's acts.

If a belief in immortality pursues one in his every act, then not only will he decide these questions from the standpoint of immediate satisfaction, but also with a thought of Divine approval.

If such decisions must be made, and our religious faith intervenes to influence our judgment, many regrets of our lives would be avoided and the peace we are all seeking would be found.

Chapter IX

NATURAL LAW

God created the universe. Everything started to function according to His plans.

Natural law is the Creator's expression of His presence in the world. Some men call it Nature.

Roman philosophers described it as "that law discerned by right reason." It was different from the flexible laws that later were found necessary to govern man's conduct.

God's laws are inimitable. The sun rises and sets daily and man cannot control it. The moon has its phases and will go on forever. Day and night follow each other with steadfast regularity. The winds and the waves come and go. Man has tried to harness both. But the tornado, the hurricane and the flood surpass every effort of man's ingenuity to withstand their force. The volcano and the earthquake operate as through the ages. Rain, snow, hail and sleet are products of Divine planning, to nourish His products. The miracle of birth still persists. No man has ever been able to imitate the propagation of human beings, animals or even a blade of grass. Burbank combined, crossed and blended the gifts of God but never created anything.

The distribution of zones over the face of the earth and the regular return of the seasons has never been disturbed. We revel in the beauties of the rainbow as the brightly colored arc spreads across the heavens when the sun breaks through after a storm. The splendor of the spectrum holds us spellbound.

How wonderful the blue of the heavens, the green of

the valleys, the opalescent hues of the western sky as the sun sinks to rest. The tides rise and fall on a regular schedule. Rivers make their way to the sea and the system of gravitation continues as in the Garden of Eden.

Science has endeavored to solve these problems. It has only emphasized the omnipotence of the Creator. We can utilize the natural laws of God within limitations. But how far?

The lightning was harnessed by Franklin and the lightning-rod invented for protection. The records show how puny is man. The mighty oaks of the forest are greater protection than the products of the human mind.

We are continually seeking the impossible! Religion alone supplies the answer to this enigma.

Noah lived in a land where wickedness prevailed. God instructed him to build an ark. A great flood was coming. Science admits that the flood arrived. Yet with a rude bark "pitched within and without with pitch" he gathered together pairs of all living things. When the rains fell and the waters deepened, he and his company floated to safety.

It was no modern trans-Atlantic liner or government transport but it served God's purpose in overcoming His natural law.

When Moses was leading the Children of Israel to freedom out of Egypt they came to the shore of the Red Sea. There were no bridges, no tubes, no tunnels; no conveyances were there to carry them across. Pharaoh and his armies were pressing hard. The impossible faced this great leader. He sought God for protection. So Jehovah parted the waters in their natural flow and they passed through in safety.

The sun was never known to stand still until Joshua called upon God for extra daylight so the battle might

go on to victory. Jehovah, alone, could overcome these immutable laws and He guided and guarded His people at all times.

Then in Bethlehem of Judæa was born a child to the village carpenter. He grew sturdy and wise, and finally gathered around Him a band of disciples. He led them throughout the surrounding country doing good. He healed the sick, opened the eyes of the blind, cured the leper, raised the dead. He did the impossible!

They went into a boat on the Sea of Galilee and a great storm arose. He commanded the winds to be still and they obeyed. It is against nature to walk on the deep, yet He did and called Peter to Him. Peter walked so long as he kept his eyes on His Master. But becoming self-conscious he sank and would have perished only the Master saved him.

When a large crowd of 5,000 followed up the mountain side to hear Him preach, they became hungry. The only refreshment on hand was two fishes and five loaves of bread. But the Master utilized them to satisfy the multitude. It was a most unnatural distribution especially as many baskets were filled with what remained.

At a wedding feast the wine ran out. The natural thing was to go out and get more. The Master told them to pour in water and the new wine He furnished was better than the first.

When His friend Lazurus was taken ill He was away on a journey. Death came before the Master could reach his home. Mary and Martha were heartbroken. All was gloom. As soon as the Master arrived He raised Lazarus from the dead after he had been in the grave many hours.

Never a man spake as He spake. Never were such results accomplished.

Yet the performer of all these mighty deeds was crucified on a cross. It was natural for the human to

die. But this Son of Man was the Son of God. He was buried in a tomb that was sealed. On the third day He arose from the dead. He conquered Death and came forth from the grave after foretelling His resurrection.

And when He arose, all mankind was promised similar salvation. This was what the world has been anticipating through the centuries. A Messiah who would bring eternal life. The fulfilment of the hope of man since the dawn of creation. Here was the proof that the soul lives on after the body dies.

Later the Master appeared to His disciples. Thomas was not there. He was told of the Master's appearance. He doubted the whole occurrence. Behind closed doors the Master again appeared and removed every doubt from Thomas' mind and heart. There was no entrance to the room.

This was contrary to every natural law. But everyone present believed. Why? Because they knew this Teacher was God manifest in their presence. God alone can overcome His natural laws.

There are other natural laws given to us by God which we can enjoy today without His performing miracles.

In the Declaration of Independence they are clearly outlined. "Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" were written into our national charter by our fathers who, with thankful hearts, praised God for His goodness and broke the bonds of slavery and established a new form of government.

It is natural for man to kill animals for food and protection. But human life is sacred and must be protected.

It is natural to love and endure and progress and be happy. But we must not covet another's wife, enslave another's children, steal another's property.

There is a boundary line behind which we must stay.

As individuals or nations we shall be free and happy just so long as we obey these laws of God.

"Oh," says the skeptic, "where is this God?" All around you, in you.

We know that we think, yet no one has ever seen the mind function. One cannot tag the emotions of love, hatred, fear, jealousy. We know they exist. We see them demonstrated. But who can lay them bare and dissect them?

Air waves have persisted through time. Yet after centuries it took the radio finally to harness them for our use. God has been speaking to each of us through that "still small voice" of conscience since earliest childhood. So the Master of men speaks to you and me across the ages just as He did when He preached the Sermon on the Mount.

You can hear Him if you forget yourself and listen. It is selfishness in men and nations that drowns out the voice of the Great Teacher and causes the unrest and unhappiness in the world today.

The world wants peace. The individual wants peace. If we can forget the past and seek the impossible, we will find a new domain in which to live.

The entrance to that sphere is by religion: a faith in God. And over the portals will be enshrined: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them." A Golden Rule indeed. This key to joy everlasting the Creator of the universe planned for His children on earth.

Dictators and rulers should learn this lesson from the Prince of Peace. It is natural that men should dwell in harmony. Through religion alone can that goal be reached.

Chapter X

LAWS MEN BREAK AND WHY *

Since the dawn of creation man has fought against obeying certain laws. The association of people into communities brought restrictions, but many individuals regard such restraint as obnoxious and repugnant.

The tendency of modern legislation has been more and more to curb the natural predilections of man and has resulted in general confusion when authority has attempted to enforce such laws.

The general antipathy to law enforcement is not confined to the present.

It is only more general and more demonstrative.

There are so many laws that have been disregarded that it is time something is done to ameliorate conditions.

Man was never made good by legislation. He often behaves in fear of the law, and sometimes obeys because of a desire to escape the penalty.

Religion, patriotism, education and social conditions are more conducive to the higher morale of a people than all the laws of nations combined.

The individual selfishness that has developed is a most dangerous condition. While the world is more charitable toward the needy and suffering, it has become obsessed with the demand for so-called "personal liberty."

The wealth of this nation grew at such tremendous

* Printed in part in "Law Observance" by Will C. Durant and also in *Scientific Monthly*, and delivered as an address over two hundred times by the Author.

leaps and bounds that with this accumulation has arisen a disregard for law and the traditions upon which this nation was founded.

Purists insist everybody must be pure. Liberals request everyone to be liberal, and reformers in all walks of life endeavor to construct an Elysium which only the millennium can secure.

In ancient days, when might was right, we had classes of all kinds.

In modern times wealth and political affluence run riot through the land and we have again been segregated into classes.

"Liberty" has been interpreted to mean "license" and "The Land of the Free" defined to mean "Do as you please with regard to others."

The Golden Rule is gradually becoming emaciated. Therefore, men have determined that the laws of today which are obnoxious shall be disregarded.

Circumstances that control us under ordinary conditions are often forgotten and submerged in the desire for liberty. So we face a general disrespect for law participated in by individuals, collective groups and in many instances by states or communities.

Let us consider certain laws which men will not honor or obey.

The automobile laws restrict speeding, parking, lighting and rules of the road. Most States have a maximum speed per hour, yet automobiles are advertised to go sixty, seventy-five or even one hundred miles per hour and the owner endeavors to demonstrate that his car can attain such speed. He wants to go as fast as he pleases, drive wherever he pleases, park where he pleases and use such lights as he pleases, but every other fellow should respect the law in all particulars.

The crime of adultery might be eliminated from both sacred and profane literature. This law is seldom con-

strued to be enforced in these modern days, and its usefulness is subrogated to the divorce court. It is considered by certain individuals as but another restraint on personal liberty. Only in the divorce court do we have evidence that this crime has been committed.

If you examine the records and read of the thousands of divorces that have been granted for this cause and then consider that rarely has a criminal prosecution been brought based upon the same facts, one must wonder if such an offense is really a crime!

In several states adultery is the sole ground for absolute divorce. Yet how many inmates in penal institutions are serving time for that offense? The Mann Act covers the same crime under Federal jurisdiction, but we know that of the thousands of transgressors few find their way into our courts. The criminal is only the poor fool who gets caught and could not adjust his differences on a monetary scale without being arrested.

Gambling is another subject which touches the personal liberty of our citizens. In many jurisdictions gambling is not a crime. But certain kinds of gambling are.

It is a crime to bet on an election, and while the penalty is not serious, everybody disregards this law and we never hear of prosecutions.

The maintaining of gambling establishments, betting on horse races, being a common gambler and setting up lotteries or gambling devices are contrary to law, but in the sweet name of charity some churches often recognize the innocent lottery and forget that every sale of a paddle or a chance on the sewing machine or cake is contrary to the law of that Commonwealth.

How many are conscientious in returns to the Federal government for income taxes? We are instructed that winnings at games must be returned as a part of income, and that losses should not be deducted. Have you ever met a winner who makes such a return? Are

we honest with Uncle Sam in our return upon which our contribution to the support of the government is based? The commandment "Thou Shalt Not Steal" and the laws founded thereon are equally applicable to defrauding the government or an individual.

That brings us again to the crime of smuggling. It sounds like a harsh word, and we think of the pirates of old when we contemplate such a crime. But today it is a social event. Returning from a trip abroad with jewelry, fine linen and other purchases, the erstwhile "good citizen" contrives to get his booty home without paying the duty, and later, in the social circle, he boasts it came through with his political influence, or the tip to the Customs official.

This opens up the subject of bribery, which is such an extensive one that it reaches into many branches of trade and into every avenue of activity.

Public officials seem to be the targets for bribery, and we should be thankful that most of our public servants do not succumb to the temptation.

But citizens who want some favor or special privilege will not hesitate to go into our legislative halls, official offices or out into the highway and attempt by the use of money to secure what they desire.

Have we carefully considered how the modern lobbyist secures special legislation? Does he always obtain votes by moral suasion—or argument?

The enforcement of the Volstead Act opened channels for the illegal use of money, and led to the commission of many other crimes beside that of bribery.

A most amazing condition resulted to the body politic through honest attempts to enforce the prohibition laws.

Perjury struts naked through our halls of justice, and disregard for the sanctity of the oath prevails.

Public officials, police officials, magistrates, grand jurors, petit jurors and even judges upon the bench for-

get that they were sworn to uphold the Constitution and laws, both of the nation and the commonwealth, before they entered upon the activities of their office.

Witnesses in court disregard the oath as binding them to tell the truth. Their testimony is colored to their own advantage, irrespective of its truth or falsity.

If jurors do not like a law they acquit defendants who are charged with transgressing it. If jurists find a law obnoxious to them they discharge malefactors convicted of breaking it. If police officials have been tainted with avarice and fallen for a price, memory becomes hazy and faulty. So we have farce after farce enacted in what should be courts of justice.

There are other crimes committed in the general disregard of law. A family physician, pressed to the limit by the exigencies of necessity, commits abortion to save the reputation of the daughter of the family which he has attended for many years.

The election official, ambitious to ascend the political ladder, takes a chance in disregarding election-law restrictions.

Some state laws require "safe" detours while a main highway is being repaired. How many follow statutory directions?

The so-called "good citizen" salves his conscience with exorbitant rentals of his real estate and does not consider the moral character of his tenant or the illegal purpose for which it is used.

Slander and libel are used and countenanced in practically every political election by partisan enthusiasts.

Municipal officials are prohibited from political activity during their term of office, yet how many keep this law?

The statute requiring the national flag to be exhibited at all public gatherings is obeyed only occasionally.

The unthinking adult in the social circle or in the

home disregards the restriction forbidding the furnishing of liquor or cigarettes to minors.

Blasphemy is still a crime, but you meet it at every corner.

The protection of health, sanitation, child labor and factory laws to the minds of many are impediments, and if one can forget them and evade them, well and good.

The Blue Laws are still upon the statute books. Many of them are relics of Colonial days. Most of them are disregarded. Where is the legislator who will have the temerity to introduce a repealer for one or all of these acts, which are never observed?

The Narcotic Drug Act and the Pure Food Act are excellent pieces of legislation which many agree should be stringently enforced, and yet the drug addict is still with us.

The dispenser of these poisons is only spasmodically run to earth. He preys upon our children and enters our homes and offices, increasing this nefarious traffic in many communities.

The influence of marihuana is deadly, but it goes on wrecking human souls. The police and judges have done little to curb the sale of this noxious poison.

The pure food restrictions regarding adulteration or misbranding are evaded in many instances, and detection too often is only punished with the imposition of a small fine. Seldom does anyone receive a term in prison for this offense.

I might go on *ad infinitum.* One legislature decides we shall not have daylight saving and individuals resent such action and do as they please. Another state made it a crime to advance clocks and watches. Recently I passed through a state where changing of timepieces constituted a crime and when I asked a good citizen if his clock were not registering contrary to law, his reply was, "Who pays any attention to such a law?" That

seems to be the mental attitude of many citizens today.

Usury prevails in many garbs. The bonus is the most popular way of circumventing the six per cent interest limitation.

Barratry and champerty are ancient crimes employed by the ambulance chaser, cooperating with certain lawyers and physicians. They evade prosecutions for these offenses which they are continually committing and are simply denoted unethical but not criminal.

Foretelling the future is a crime, but our best citizens encourage fortune-tellers and contribute support to another class of law-breakers.

I have only enumerated a partial list of laws that are only respected in the breach.

Remember, for every policeman who accepts a bribe there must be someone who gives it. For every bootlegger who dispenses illegal beverages there must be citizens who purchase them.

The so-called crime wave is still running rampant throughout the land. The populace is in hysteria in many sections. Murder, robbery, burglary, arson, rape, blackmail, kidnapping, larceny and kindred crimes are reported from every corner of this great nation.

The highwayman contends that all laws are alike and he will not respect the inhibitions against stealing. The foreigner in our midst does not respect our restrictions on his ideas developed abroad and he appropriates to his own use what his perverted conscience demands.

How are we going to remedy this menacing and deplorable condition?

The first thing to do is to reawaken the consciousness of all true men and women. When that is done we must act.

The place to begin is in the home. Parents must set the proper example before their children. By precept

and practice the youth of the land must be trained to walk in paths of law observance.

Foreigners within our bounds must be impressed with the fact that if they wish to enjoy the benefits of this great nation they must respect its laws, customs and traditions. If they refuse to do so, they should be transported back to the land from whence they came. Congress should broaden the laws allowing us to deport foreigners who become criminals before they become naturalized citizens.

Every American should take advantage of the franchise. He should register and vote at every election and when public officials of any party are recreant to their oaths, they should be driven from office by a combined and determined electorate.

Every law-observing American should serve as a juror in the courts when called to that high duty. He should take his place in the grand jury room or in the jury box and see that even-handed justice is dispensed to both the Commonwealth and its citizens.

When crimes are committed there should be prompt arrests, speedy trials and adequate punishments. Delays and red tape should be eliminated. Mercy should always temper justice but should not be abused. First offenders should be handled in such a way as to give them a chance for rehabilitation, but the recidivist, the confirmed criminal, should be segregated entirely from his fellows. He is a menace and should be safely interned.

The subject of adequate penalties is a most important one. The difference between misdemeanors and felonies is incongruous and means nothing from the present condition of our statute laws. These differences should be abolished and all offenses should be enumerated as crimes. The more serious offenses should have

more drastic punishments. Maximum penalties prescribed for many crimes should be increased.

The extension of parole to first offenders at the expiration of their minimum sentence should be under stricter conditions, and no others should be discharged from a penal institution until they have clearly demonstrated their repentance and ability to return to society.

The system of probation and suspended sentence should only be exercised on behalf of first offenders. Those who continually break the law, especially in disregard to the narcotics, food and other laws touching our social fabric, should not be allowed to escape with a fine or costs.

A mandatory jail sentence should be written into the law for those who refuse time and again to obey it.

We should remember that a sentence is not only punishment for the offender, but should act as a deterrent to others. It should serve as a reminder to all offenders to reform or take the consequences. There should be an extension of the double penalties for second and third offences. This system is practically obsolete, although several states have provided a life sentence for the continual law-breaker.

When prisoners are sent to penal institutions they should be given proper employment and compensation. There are many reasons for this. The most important are: to keep them employed and improve the morale of the institution; to teach them a trade or occupation which they can use when discharged.

From their remuneration the State should be reimbursed for the costs of prosecution and maintenance; dependents outside should be supported during the period of incarceration and a fund accumulated to turn over to the prisoner at discharge for his use when he returns home and endeavors to live a law-abiding life.

This would fortify him against temptation until he could secure permanent employment.

Drastic laws forbidding the indiscriminate sale of firearms and deadly weapons should be enacted and enforced. This is the most vital need of the present day.

The Federal government should enact a stricter law forbidding transportation of firearms by mail and when passed it should be rigidly enforced.

And the pardoning power should only be exercised where extreme emergencies require it.

Could we awaken our people to the truth and make them realize that the future of America depends upon the sanity of the present we may still be in time to arrest this criminal outbreak and preserve for our children the grand heritage given us by our fathers.

Chapter XI

THE VALUE OF A MAN

"For what is a man profited if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul? Or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?"

This vital question must be answered by every living being.

If there is a life beyond the grave, and man is satisfied there is, just what must one do to prepare for immortality?

Would you sell your chances of eternal life for fame, or riches?

The value of a man cannot be set in gold.

The physical, mental and spiritual attainments of the individual give him a value among men.

Land, riches and power accumulated in this life cannot be taken along when we die.

Faust bartered his soul for youth and love. Others sacrificed their hopes of eternity for earthly gain.

Esau, Judas and Benedict Arnold have their places in history. Whether one sells his birthright, betrays his Master or is traitor to his country, the one false step submerges every other virtue he may possess and his name is anathema.

Time has brought many fluctuations in the value of a man.

The true criterion is his worth to his fellow-men. He must do his best in his sphere of life under all circumstances.

The individual has not always been considered man's greatest asset.

Slavery flourished in many lands in all ages.

It was Lincoln who awakened the world to the realization that the slave is also a child of God and has an immortal soul.

Ancient Rome enslaved their conquered enemies and used them to man the galleys. Thousands died at their oars with never a chance of escape.

What of their souls?

Cleopatra tried the effects of many poisons on her slaves in an effort to determine the easiest way of suicide.

Salome considered it a simple request to ask for the head of John the Baptist "in a charger" as her reward for pleasing Herod with a dance.

The Spartans executed at birth the physically defective in a desire to perfect the race.

Had this custom been universally followed the pages of history must be rewritten and many famous characters eliminated.

Lord Byron, Charles Proteus Steinmetz, Robert Louis Stevenson are but a few of the great lights that never would have shined.

Christ understood the people of His generation when He told the parable of the sheep falling into a pit on the Sabbath day. Everyone appreciated such a picture and would rescue his property. But Christ entered a new field with the story of the Good Samaritan. Why should anyone help a stranger in distress and spend his own money to bring relief to the afflicted?

Surely this was unusual and novel. But it laid the foundation for a new structure that in years to come was to produce hospitals, colleges, asylums and homes.

And when Christ took a little child and set him in their midst and told the multitude that we must have faith as this little one or never enter the Kingdom of Heaven, His hearers received a doctrine for life on this

earth that they must adopt if they expected to gain that life beyond the grave.

Human life was so cheap in those days. History teems with the stories of needless sacrifices in battle, upon the sea and by persecution.

The burning of human torches in the Roman Arena was a daily occurrence. Assassination, rapine, intrigue, dominated many an ancient court.

Minor offenders were punished as severely as the greater, and ambition, greed and avarice reigned supreme.

Notwithstanding all this, great men proved their mettle and earned their place in history.

Cæsar, Alexander, Constantine, Peter the Great, William the Conqueror all have a niche in the Hall of Fame.

We may not agree with their motives, but their accomplishments proved their worth.

"By their fruits ye shall know them."

The birth of Alexander Hamilton may be shrouded in mystery and a cloud surround his death, but we forget this as we review his great service to his country and to mankind.

Abraham Lincoln overcame the limitations of childhood and early education. He conquered the environment of the log cabin and toiled to educate himself among the common people whom he declared God must love as he made so many of them. We only remember the greatness of his soul.

Washington and Franklin are revered for their wonderful achievements despite the scandal mongers of their day.

Napoleon discarded Josephine in a ruthless manner but his weakness is submerged in valorous performances. His very defeats are powerful lessons to mankind.

These men had the gift of leadership and the ability to infuse their personality into others.

Every age has contributed such characters.

Go into any legislative assembly and note the difference in men.

Some talk loudly and often without effect. Their following and influence is negligible.

Here and there is one who stands out as a real statesman. Each sentence is filled with wisdom and becomes a proverb.

In every crisis we look to such men for action. Disciples gather around them and follow their leadership.

Moses, David, Buddha, Confucius, Laotze, Mohammed were masters of men.

But none of these were divine. They were messengers of the Creator of the Universe. They represented Him in their age and generation.

Then came Jesus of Nazareth. Here was a new teacher with a different doctrine. Love, brotherhood, mercy, peace and salvation.

During His life He gathered great multitudes about Him. But after He died men said "surely He was the Son of God." His disciples are legion.

The world has followed in His train. Men of every race and color have come to Him from all walks of life.

In the hour of trial, in privation, in prison, at the brink of the grave.

He is the solace of mankind. His message is peace and heals the soul.

His influence changed the whole world. He solved the problem of the ages. He described life beyond the grave and opened the way to secure it.

Men found in Him the answer to their eternal search.

Through Him women were accorded proper recognition. Slaves were liberated and their souls freed as well as their persons.

Despite prejudice, antipathy, persecution and death, His disciples have carried His message to every clime.

Stanley and Livingstone penetrated the wilds of darkest Africa. Their value to humanity is found not only in the development of that vast continent but in the souls rescued from serfdom and sin.

The vision of Cecil Rhodes built an empire and enhanced his fame but his creation of scholarships at Oxford University to promote a closer union of the English speaking nations to secure peace, education and uplift will endure forever.

St. Paul, St. Peter, St. Augustine, St. Francis, Savanarola, Luther, Knox, Calvin, Wesley, Wycliffe and Swedenborg have been torches that have illumined the way so others could find that more abundant life.

Joseph Smith and Mary Baker Eddy have influenced many and directed their thoughts toward the God who created them and assured them of the immortality man is constantly seeking.

Cardinal Newman revealed to posterity his faith in that immortal hymn "Lead Kindly Light" while Lord Tennyson pointed to the open door to immortality in "Crossing the Bar."

Moody's sincerity brought vast crowds to the Master's feet and Conwell revealed to the anxious world the riches at one's front door in "Acres of Diamonds."

General William Booth in establishing the Salvation Army brought the message of eternal life to a class who never could be reached except by his unorthodox system.

St. Patrick may have driven the snakes out of Ireland but there is no doubt as to his service in leading hungry souls to the Master's table.

Booker T. Washington devoted his life to educating the negroes. He was called a "Builder of a Civilization" and influenced both the practical and spiritual natures of his people.

And how music has placed its impress on the world! The great composers have stirred the souls of men in all ages. Mendelssohn, Mozart, Verdi, Schubert, Haydn, Handel, Bizet, Wagner, Bach, Gounod, Nevin, Cadman, Gilbert, Deems, Parker and Herbert.

The list is legion and their influence tremendous.

Sir Arthur Sullivan amused the public with Pinafore, Mikado and other comic operas, but "The Lost Chord" finds a response in every human breast.

The hymns of the church bring solace and satisfaction to worshipers.

And the world's greatest poets are the chief contributors. Longfellow, Lowell, Cowper, Bunyan, Whittier, Wordsworth, Holmes, Milton, Tom Moore, Bryant, Carlyle, Van Dyke have tuned the hearts of men to praise their God in song.

Michelangelo gave to posterity many valuable works of art but his "Last Judgment" in the Sistine Chapel at Rome stands out as his crowning contribution to mankind and attests his faith in his Creator.

Florence Nightingale never thought of self as she followed her Master into the Crimea and startled the world with her example of true womanhood. She risked her life to save mankind from scourge and disease. She laid the foundation for the system of training nurses, so necessary to the world in war and peace.

Marie Curie will ever be called "blessed" for her discovery of radium and its resultant benefits to mankind. Scorning personal gain she devoted her life to service.

Frances E. Willard dedicated her life to the cause of temperance and women's suffrage. She won universal admiration and respect including many who differed with her views.

Clara Barton is revered for her activities in the American Red Cross Society. Her leadership expanded the relief work of that wonderful organization to include

every form of catastrophe. No flood, famine, earthquake or epidemic can occur today without feeling the touch of her Christian helpfulness.

Helen M. Gould, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, George Eliot, George Sand, Frances Hodgson Burnett are but a few of the thousands of great women who have attested their love of God by their service to humanity.

Helen Keller, with perseverance and bravery amidst the most distracting handicaps, never hesitated in declaring her faith in God by encouraging others to see Him through their souls.

These leaders of religious, charitable and social enterprises have embossed their value in indelible colors for eternity.

A water famine brought a great calamity to a village in France. A boy suffered with fever but recovered. He later became a miner and a recluse. His fellows scorned him. When he died he left a great fortune which he directed should be used to build a water works to supply his old home town. He suffered contumely to serve those who despised him.

Faraday, the great chemist, disregarded opportunities to amass a fortune so that he could devote his life to research. He died a poor man but his self-sacrifice enriched the world beyond calculation.

In the heart of the Swiss mountains lies a small canton. From a distance to watch the climbers ascend the dangerous cliffs is nerve racking. Then one slips and disappears from view. You know a catastrophe has occurred. But your view is limited. The fallen one is fastened to a safety cord and is slowly hauled back to safety.

This is the story of life. Cords and ties we may not see hold us to one another along the way. The strong protect the weaker and help them in the hour of danger.

Nations, like individuals, are doing the same thing. Efforts are extended to protect the weakling. Delinquents in many walks of life are receiving aid.

The mental and physical problems are studied and corrected in schools, institutions, homes and asylums.

Those who have talents but cannot afford to develop them are rendered assistance through free scholarships and other means.

There are poets who have written but a single verse; artists with vision but only unfinished pictures; orators who are mute; miners who possess only a pick. In the minds of composers are buried many great themes. Natural born nurses have only their inclinations. Inventors have but their rude toy machines.

A helping hand can take this material, encourage it and accomplish miracles.

Simple enlistment does not make a soldier. A willingness to serve is commendable but fortitude and courage only come through conflict.

Cyrus Field had a great idea. He labored through thirteen discouraging years to lay his great cable. But triumph finally came and two great continents were linked together. His true worth is attested in the realization that today the whole world is just outside our door.

Great things come from dreamers, but it is the doer of deeds who reaps the harvest.

Mirabeau gave the keynote to success when he said "Impossible. Never name to me that block-head of a word."

The accident of birth is often a contributing element in success. But real ability will be recognized when the opportunity comes.

A patrician once chided a soldier on his humble origin. He replied, "My nobility begins in me, but yours ends in you."

It is incumbent on each of us to become a good ancestor.

Jefferson paid this tribute to George Washington: "He is incapable of fear, and his greatest attribute was prudence. When he was right, then no obstacle could withhold him."

Indomitable will power and perseverance in conquering oneself make men great. No matter how lowly one's station if we do our best with what we have, the results will proclaim the true merit of the man.

What value can the world accord Galileo, Newton, Morse, Fulton, Bell, Edison, Gutenberg, Marconi and Lindbergh? When will the complete computation of their achievements be determined? What of Darwin, Dalton and Einstein?

The German government encouraged men to pursue knowledge and develop new benefits by guaranteeing full compensation and protection to their dependents in the event of death or serious mishap. So they once surrendered themselves as a sacrifice for the benefit of humanity.

What a boon to humanity have been the builders of bridges! Spanning streams and conquering obstacles they have contributed greatly to the advance of civilization.

These are the silent heroes whose praises are seldom sung. And the world worships at the feet of heroes.

Every nation has them. England contributes Cromwell, Nelson and Wellington; France gave Napoleon; Germany with Bismarck; Italy has Garibaldi; America produced Lincoln, Washington, Hamilton and John Marshall. There are many more and the value of each is written in history.

Of what stuff are heroes made? Honor, loyalty, charity, mercy, sincerity, courage, determination, perseverance are attributes that make a man.

Fear, egotism, envy, unholy ambition, lust, cowardice, treason are the characteristics which have wrecked many a notable career.

So in every walk of life, in every profession, in arts or science, in music or drama, in work or play, man earns his value be it great or small.

What can you give to a man wrongly convicted of crime and imprisoned for years? He can be restored to freedom, paid compensation for his years of suffering, re-instated officially to a place in society, but will he ever be the same?

We pay damages for the loss of a limb or an eye in an accident case. But can money replace the loss to the victim?

It was only yesterday that criminals were tortured with cruel instruments. Some would say such treatment would reduce crime today if used. Perhaps it would with confirmed criminals. But most of our convicts are first offenders. Many of them are children.

To save as many as possible we now have parole and probation for the juvenile and first offender and an indeterminate sentence with parole for the old timer. Countless lives of crime have been diverted and criminal careers halted by these humane systems of assistance and mercy.

And, after all, how do we value ourselves? You have not always been successful and victory in defeat has often proved of greater value than wearing the victor's crown.

Grit, stamina, perseverance and fair play engendered in honest competition in every phase of life have been beneficial to mankind through all ages.

These essentials and qualities are grown on our fields of athletics, and developed the manhood of the American youth. It was this characteristic that won the great World War. The Olympic competition shows how the

other nations are emulating the example set by our boys and girls in all branches of sport.

John Marshall, when a boy, was a great athlete. He was adept at running, leaping and quoits. He took long walks. At eighteen he entered the American Army as a Virginian. But he came forth from the Revolution as the first great American. His athletic career fitted him to become the master interpreter of the American Constitution.

He breathed the spirit of immortality into that wonderful document. Every lawyer looks to him as an inspiration.

The American people can still set him up as a model for our youth to copy. His value grows greater every day. He was not handsome but he was dignified. He was tall and angular but he scintillated power and intelligence. He never affected airs or pomp or studied effect, but his good humor, great respect for women, devotion to wife and family and his faith in God made him universally trusted and beloved even by his enemies. As Chief Justice for thirty years, he exerted the greatest influence in the formation of the Colonies into a nation. His analysis was clear, his logic unanswerable.

He cared little for dynamics or rhetoric and never appealed to the passions or emotions. His strength lay in his rugged honesty followed by an illuminating and constructive argument. He was real justice. "He made the Constitution live, he imparted to it the breath of immortality."

As an author and writer he was an exponent of humanity. But above all he was a man, the creation of God. And he loved his Creator.

And as these great men of history, so are we.

To God must man account for the talents we have received. Whether he be President, Judge, Dictator,

King, General, soldier, laborer, citizen or slave, he is filling a station in life necessary to the great plan of the Creator.

There is a future life where we will understand the many enigmas of our earthly pilgrimage.

Religion furnishes the faith to trust and pursue our journey with fortitude.

Let us seek knowledge of Him who made this world and all that is in it.

Let us travel on with confidence that in that eternal life beyond we shall return to our Creator after having been a good and faithful servant.

Chapter XII

THE WAY HOME

After serving a long term in the penitentiary many a prisoner has been known to inquire "the way home."

The prolonged separation from his family caused him to lose his perspective and sense of direction. No one was there to meet him as the gates flung wide to freedom. No conveyance appeared to carry him back to old and familiar surroundings.

Life must begin anew under changed conditions as an ex-convict. His reputation is tainted. Home will never be the same again.

Some prisoners can acclimate themselves to the outside world, others never can regain their courage and determination to start the battle of life anew.

Broken in spirit, many have returned to the prison gates and requested an opportunity to come back. Others have committed new offenses in order to spend the remainder of their days in prison where they can find peace of mind.

The family resented the humiliation of being a relative of a convict. He was left to drift back to old channels.

The world turned against him as he was ground in the wheels of the law. Prison had become his real home.

Many a God-fearing warden understood his pitiful condition better than those who are supposed to aid and protect him.

So the gates were opened and he was back in his recent "home" and the solace and protection he needed.

Such keepers emphasize their religion in a practical way.

They know no creeds or sects.

They simply serve God in caring for His wayward children.

The subject of creed is one of great controversy. In my home one night at dinner it was discussed at length. It remained for my youthful son to clear the atmosphere and define the real attitude of tolerance and forbearance.

"Dad," said he, "you drive home every night in your car. There are eight or nine routes you could take, but each one brings you home. Some are longer than others, but you get here just the same."

That's the answer to mankind's search for the way home.

The course may be rough or smooth, through valleys of distress, over mountains of difficulties or up to the plains of peace.

But the goal of each aching heart is home.

Songwriters in every clime and tongue have pictured home.

The errant wanderer wades through the jungle and morass of years to find home.

The poet has never written a more beautiful ballad than "Home, Sweet Home."

And what is home? The center of the heart's affection, the harbor of rest from the storms of the world. Wherever mother, father and children may be scattered throughout the year, the joyous time is the day of coming home.

The family gathering has become an institution. We travel long distances to greet loved ones separated for years with a far different affection than that which incited us forth to fame and glory and money making.

When we are reunited with those we love we are all on a parity. Our prestige is left outside the front door.

We are one with the other around the altar of love. They glory in our successes and minimize our failures. We are kin and the tie that binds is our mutual affection.

A similar spirit dominates the senses of the patriot. Away he sails to foreign shores. He visits new lands, archaic structures, historical scenes. He touches the heights of artistic display. He wearies of strange food and curious customs. And at last he yearns to return to his native heath.

Turning his face homeward, with a great sigh of relief, happiness fills his heart as he crosses the ocean. One glimpse of the Statue of Liberty plays on heart-strings he thought atrophied. Her arms stretch out to greet him and welcome him back and he returns a better citizen with a keener appreciation of the blessings of the homeland.

That is the story my boy would convey when he said, "Each route brings you home."

In every land, among every nation, class, color or sect, is found a yearning of the human soul for the eternal home.

The Christian is satisfied it is the mansion of the Heavenly Father which Christ declared contained a place for you and me. He promised to come again and take us there and we are living on that promise. The Christian has something vital and sure, and believes that the eternal home is a reality.

Other religions are not as definite, but all point towards that achievement.

Home, where peace will ever reign and tears will be no more; where there will be surcease from bodily aches and ills; where man will lay his labors down and rest.

Is it so difficult to believe that such a time is coming?

Bring the greatest sinner to the brink (and who is the judge of sinners?) and he will call for a religious ad-

viser or confidant. He wants to make peace with God before the end of this mysterious journey on earth.

Does he believe that death is the end of all things? If he did, why seek peace with God?

Deep in his heart he knows there is more than this life. He feels there is something beyond the grave. His soul crieth out for the living God.

He is certain that the soul will not perish but will return to its Maker. So he seeks aid to help him over the last barrier so he can reach home.

He had forsaken the road long ago. But it was there all the time. It was full of signals at every crossroad of life.

The red signs of danger warned him of the obstacles in his journey. The green lights beckoned him onward. The yellow blinkers urged him to be careful and moderate his speed.

These signals cautioned him by spiritual, mental or physical signs.

Through all the vicissitudes of life he was surrounded by fellow-travelers whose presence he must regard.

On the open highway the siren blast to clear the way must interpret the presence of danger. It is then one seeks the safety zones.

Other signs are met on life's course which one could emulate on the soul's way home. "Go Right" is posted at many milestones on the level or over the hills. "Keep Right" admonishes you to watch out for others who would pass at greater speed.

Going right usually carries one home in safety and comfort, avoiding hairbreadth escapes from serious accident.

Others may break the law and arrive at their destination a few moments earlier but in going home one must proceed carefully to insure a safe arrival.

Be thankful for such a journey and encourage others, who follow different routes, to do likewise.

God has revealed the way to eternal life. The turns and intersections may be many and hidden from view. But day by day we must trust Him and permit Him to be our guide.

With such a pilot we can safely follow the channel into the harbor. Lights encourage us from the shore. We clear the reefs and shoals and soon are anchored safe within the haven away from every enemy wind that blows.

The law may protect our passage, but religion, the belief in home at the end of the journey, spurs us on.

The world of men must turn back to religion and find God.

He has a welcome-home for each of us. All men are one. All seek the same God but some take a different route.

He is the God behind and in every creed, and Father of every race, whatsoever be their color or station in life.

He is present in joy and sorrow, success and failure, youth and old age.

The Church is the doorway to God. Within its portals are others seeking the answer to the eternal quest that you are making. They have found the solution of life's greatest problem. And when you have found God, you will be at peace.

My Church

My church is where I meet my God
In silent prayer and tuneful praise;
Where strength awaits me in His Word,
To help me daily through life's maze.
I bring my sins before His throne,
And lay them on His Altar, bare,

For Christ to cleanse them in His blood,
And ease my soul of every care.
I come with sorrows and with joys,
I bring my talents and my woes;
I seek a blessing for each day:
In faith I take what He bestows.

You worship near me in your church,
And God is near you all the while;
He knows your heart-throbs every one,
He plumbs each thought, each frown, each smile:
His love and mercy, strength and power,
Are free to all who seek and ask;
His Spirit hovers over all;
Will help you conquer every task.
He calls each one to serve His cause;
He bids us all to peace and rest
Through fellowship and love sincere,
In sweet communion, on His breast.

The answer as to your final destiny has been found. You go forth and see His proof of infinity all about you.

God has written His message of immortality across the firmament. Go and rest upon some island of the sea and gaze into the heavens. Nearer and nearer one draws to the throne of the Great Spirit of the Living God.

The Milky Way appears as a path into the Eternal Beyond. And on yonder mountain top all is serene. The finite again impresses you with the magnitude of the Almighty.

Far away into the distance stretch the valleys alive with the swift-flowing rivers. On either shore is the pulsing of human life that must soon melt away.

Buildings crumble and fall, waters recede or dry up and mankind decays and is gone. Man can take noth-

ing with him. All of his money, power, education and influence in this world are left behind.

He passes on to meet the Creator of all men.

But the mountain still raises its head to its Maker. The sun, moon and stars rejoice at His feet as in the dawn of creation.

Yesterday, today and forever they remain at His will.

And the soul of man has been transformed from mortality into immortality.

At the last he has gone and found his God at home.

Princeton Theological Seminary-Speer Library
1 1012 01148 7818

Date Due

NEW BOOK
FACULTY
DEC 27 1996
JAN 24 1997